

REMARKS

This Amendment and the following remarks are intended to fully respond to the Office Action mailed September 4, 2007. In that Office Action, claims 1-30 were examined and all claims were rejected. Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon et al. (US 2004/0010696) ("Cannon"), in view of "Login-less Simplified Transaction Tool" ("IBM"). Claims 6, 16 and 26 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canon and IBM, in view of Lortz (US 2003/0115342) ("Lortz"). Further, claims 7-10, 17-20 and 27-30 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canon and IBM, in view of Fischer (US 6,216,229) ("Fischer") and in further view of Kamperschorer (US 6,434,399) ("Kamperschorer").

In this Response, claims 1, 7, 11, 17, and 21 have been amended. Claim 13 has been canceled. No new matter has been added.

Claim Objections

Claims 3 and 13 were object to for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. In response to this objection claim 13 has been canceled. However, with respect to claim 3, Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner. Claim 3 states that the selected subset is a predetermined subset. This added element further limits the selected subset recited in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant's request that the objection with respect to claim 3 be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections – 35. U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon in view of IBM.

Claim 1 recites in part:

selecting identity information from a self-identity information store for
inclusion in the identity information document, wherein the
selected identity information comprises a subset of identity
information relating to the principal in the self-identity information

store and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to a recipient

Cannon discloses a system and method of authenticating a user to a transacting entity. As part of the authentication process, Cannon discloses a system for establishing trust in an identity of an individual in a transaction with a transacting entity. (Cannon, para. 0070, lines 1-4). The system includes a print document module that receives a detected sample print. (Cannon, para. 0071, lines 1-2). In response to receiving the sample print, print document module generates a print document that includes identity data, a sample print, and a reference print. (Cannon, para. 0071, lines 4-7). Cannon discloses that the identity data can be any type of data associated with an individual including the individual's name, email address, password/username, social security number, or any other identifying information. (Cannon, para. 0071, lines 7-10).

In contrast, claim 1 recites "selecting identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in the identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises a subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to a recipient" Even assuming that Cannon selects identity information from a self-identity information store, the selection being based upon which application the identity document is being used with (see Office Action, pg. bottom of pg. 3), Cannon still does not disclose or suggest that the "selected identity information comprises a subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to a recipient."

The Office Action points to paragraph 0071, lines 7-10 of Cannon when rejecting this element. However, as described above, in this particular paragraph, Cannon defines identity data as "...any type of data associated with [an] individual including by not limited to name, email address, password/user name, social security number or any other identifying information." (Cannon, paragraph 0071, lines 7-10). Cannon does not disclose in paragraph 0071, nor any where else, that the identity data is a superset of data from which a subset can be selected.

Although Cannon discloses that different combinations of data may be combined and stored based on the application of Cannon's system, Cannon does not disclose that the selected identity data is a subset of identity information. Cannon merely discloses that different types of data can be combined (i.e., combining print data with identity data or combining print data with identity data and an individual private key).

Claim 1 also requires that the "subset of identity information is specific to a recipient." This element of the claim is simply not disclosed in Cannon. Again, even if one were to assume that the Office Action was correct in claiming that selecting identity information based on which application the identity document was being used with (see Office Action, bottom of pg. 3) is equivalent to selecting a subset of identity information relating to the principal, this section pointed out in the office action does not specify that the selected information is specific to a recipient. The only argument one could make is that the identity information that is "selected based on which application the identity document is being used with" (Office Action bottom of pg. 3) corresponds to "selecting a subset of identity information relating to the principal" as recited in claim 1. This argument is tenuous at best. However, even if the argument is made, Cannon does not disclose, nor has the Examiner shown, where the "subset of identity information is specific to a recipient."

IBM discloses a user authentication mechanism for an online application system on the internet which eliminates the process of the applicant having to log onto the system. In IBM, an applicant obtains a Digital Certificate from a Certificate Authority. The user then downloads and completes a user registration form that includes the user's name, address, phone number, and email address. (IBM, paragraph 2, lines 1-6). The data is converted to an XML file, signed by an XML signature, and submitted to the server. The XML signature is verified upon whether the user has a private key and whether the data has been changed. The validity of the Digital Certificate is verified using a Certificate Revocation List. Once the verification is complete, the user is registered to the database. (IBM, paragraph 3, lines 1-7)

IBM does not disclose "selecting identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in the identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises a subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-

identity information store and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to a recipient” as recited in claim 1.

As neither Cannon nor IBM, either alone or in combination, disclose at least the above recited element of claim 1, claim 1 is not rendered obvious by the recited combination of references. As claims 2-3 and 5-6 depend from claim 1, claims 2-3, and 5-6 are not rendered obvious by the recited combination of references.

Claim 11 recites in part:

select identity information from a self-identity information store for
inclusion in the identity information document, wherein the
selected identity information comprises a predetermined subset of
identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity
information store and wherein the predetermined subset of identity
information is specific to a recipient

Applicant reiterates the arguments made above with respect to claim 1. Applicant also points out that the selected identity information comprises “a *predetermined* subset of identity information...wherein the *predetermined* subset of identity information is specific to a recipient.” Neither Cannon nor IBM disclose the above recited elements of claim 11 nor do they disclose “a *predetermined* subset of identity information...wherein the *predetermined* subset of identity information is specific to a recipient.” As neither Cannon nor IBM, either alone or in combination, disclose at least the above recited elements of claim 11, claim 11 is not rendered obvious by the recited combination of references. As claims 12-15 depend from claim 11, claims 12-15 are not rendered obvious by the recited combination of references.

Claim 21 recites in part:

selecting identity information from a self-identity information store for
inclusion in a first identity information document and a second
identity information document, wherein the selected identity
information comprises first and second predetermined subsets of
identity information relating to a principal in the self-identity

information store and wherein the first predetermined subset of identity information is specific to a first recipient and the second predetermined subset of identity information is specific to a second recipient that is different from the first recipient

Applicant reiterates the arguments made above with respect to claims 1 and 11 and submits that neither Cannon nor IBM, either alone or in combination, disclose “selecting identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in a first identity information document and a second identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises first and second predetermined subsets of identity information relating to a principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the first predetermined subset of identity information is specific to a first recipient and the second predetermined subset of identity information is specific to a second recipient that is different from the first recipient.”

Claim 21 also recites in part:

sending the first identity information document to the first recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the first recipient and sending the second identity information document to the second recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the second recipient

Neither Cannon nor IBM disclose “sending the first identity information document to the first recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the first recipient and sending the second identity information document to the second recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the second recipient.” Because neither Cannon nor IBM, either alone or in combination, disclose the above recited elements of claim 21, claim 21, and its dependent claims, claims 22-25 are not rendered obvious by the recited combination of references.

Claims 6, 16 and 26 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canon and IBM, in view of Lortz. As claims 6, 16, and 26 depend from claims 1, 11, and 21 respectively, claims 6, 16 and 26 contain the elements of their respective parent claims. As discussed, neither Cannon nor IBM disclose the above recited elements of claims 1, 11 and 21

and Lortz does not make up for the deficiencies of Cannon and IBM. Therefore, even if the references could be combined in the manner suggested in the Office Action, the combination would still lack at least the above recited elements of claims 1, 11 and 21 and therefore would not render dependent claims 6, 16, and 26, obvious.

Claims 7-10, 17-20, and 27-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer and in further view of Kamperschorer.

Claim 7 recites in part:

wherein the identity information document contains selected identity information comprising a subset of identity information relating to the originator and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the recipient

As discussed, neither IBM nor Cannon discloses "wherein the identity information document contains selected identity information comprising a subset of identity information relating to the originator and wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the recipient" and neither Fisher nor Kamperschorer make up for the deficiencies of IBM and Cannon.

Fischer discloses a method to verify whether "an applicant is entitled to...secret information." (Fischer, col. 11, lines 11-12). If a determination is made that an applicant is entitled to the information, the information is encrypted and transmitted to the applicant. (Fischer, col. 11, lines 12-17). If however, a determination is made that the applicant does not have a right to the information, a second check is performed to determine whether there is enough information to determine whether the applicant is an imposter. (Fischer, col. 11, lines 18-27). If there is not enough information to determine whether the applicant is an imposter, a request is made for "additional credentials...from the applicant in order to resolve the identification ambiguity." (Fischer, col. 11, lines 31-35). However, Fischer does not disclose the above recited elements of claim 7.

Kamperschorer discloses expanded logon methods for subscription of telecommunication devices. Kamperschorer does not disclose the above recited elements of claim 7.

As each of the cited references, either alone or in combination, fail disclose at least the above recited elements of claim 7, claim 7, nor dependent claims 8-10, are rendered obvious by the recited combination of references.

Claim 17 recites in part:

wherein the signed identity information document contains selected
identity information comprising a subset of identity information
relating to the originator in the self-identity information store and
wherein the subset of identity information is specific to the
recipient,

Applicant reiterates the arguments made above with respect to claim 7 and submits that neither IBM, Cannon, Fischer, nor Kamperschorer, either alone or in combination, disclose the above recited elements of claim 17. As claims 18-20 depend from claim 17, claims 18-20 are not rendered obvious by the recited combination of references.

Claims 27-30 depend from claim 21 and therefore contain the following: "selecting identity information from a self-identity information store for inclusion in a first identity information document and a second identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises first and second predetermined subsets of identity information relating to a principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the first predetermined subset of identity information is specific to a first recipient and the second predetermined subset of identity information is specific to a second recipient that is different from the first recipient." As discussed, neither Cannon nor IBM disclose the above recited element of claim 21 and neither Fischer nor Kamperschorer make up for the deficiencies of Cannon and IBM. Therefore, even if the references could be combined in the manner suggested in the Office Action, the combination would still lack at least the above recited element of claim 21. As claims 27-30 depend from claim 21, claims 27-30 are not rendered obvious by the recited combination of references.

Conclusion

This Amendment fully responds to the Office Action mailed on April 9, 2008. Still, that Office Action may contain arguments and rejections and that are not directly addressed by this Amendment because they are rendered moot in light of the preceding arguments in favor of patentability. Hence, failure of this Amendment to directly address an argument raised in the Office Action should not be taken as an indication that the Applicants believe the argument to have merit. Furthermore, the claims of the present application may include other elements, not discussed in this Amendment, which are not shown, taught, or otherwise suggested by the art of record. Accordingly, the preceding arguments in favor of patentability are advanced without prejudice to other bases of patentability.

A petition for a three (3) month extension of time is included herewith. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiencies or credit any overpayment with respect to this patent application to deposit account number 13-2725.

In light of the above remarks and amendments, it is believed that the application is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested. Should any additional issues need to be resolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attempt to resolve those issues.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 9, 2008



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Greg Johnson", written over a horizontal line.

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